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~~Label No.:~~ ET205573037US

Date of Deposit: December 5, 2001

INTERCONNECTION SCHEME FOR HEAD ARMS OF DISK DRIVE ACTUATOR

Technical field

5 This invention relates to the electrical interconnection of the heads of a disk drive using the head arms of the disk drive voice coil actuator.

Background Art

10 Disk drives are an important data storage technology, which is based on several crucial components. These components include the interconnection between the read/write heads, which actually communicate with a disk surface containing the data storage medium, and the read/write interfaces of the disk drive. While there has been great progress in disk drives, there are problems which have yet to be solved.

Figure 1A illustrates a typical prior art high capacity disk drive 10 including actuator arm 30 with voice coil 32, actuator axis 40, suspension or head arms 50-58 with slider/head unit 60 placed among the disks.

15 Figure 1B illustrates a typical prior art high capacity disk drive 10 with actuator 20 including actuator arm 30 with voice coil 32, actuator axis 40, head arms 50-56 and slider/head units 60-66 with the disks removed.

20 Since the 1980's, high capacity disk drives 10 have used voice coil actuators 20-66 to position their read/write heads over specific tracks. The heads are mounted on head sliders 60-66, which float a small distance off the disk drive surface when in operation. Often there is one head per head slider for a given disk drive surface. There are usually multiple heads in a single disk drive, but for economic reasons, usually only one voice coil actuator.

25 Voice coil actuators are further composed of a fixed magnet actuator 20 interacting with a time varying electromagnetic field induced by voice coil 32 to provide a lever action via actuator axis 40. The lever action acts to move head arms 50-56 positioning head slider

units **60-66** over specific tracks with remarkable speed and accuracy. Actuator arms **30** are often considered to include voice coil **32**, actuator axis **40**, head arms **50-56** and head sliders **60-66**. Note that actuator arms **30** may have as few as a single head arm **50**. Note also that a single head arm **52** may connect with two head sliders **62** and **64**.

5 The evolution of disk drives stimulated the computer revolution. While contemporary actuator designs are essential to the progress to date, there remain problems limiting the reliability and capability of disk drives built with contemporary voice actuators. One problem has to do with the method of electrically interconnecting heads to the head interface electronics.

10 Figures **2A**, **2B**, **2C** and **2D** illustrate a prior art actuator arm from the top view, detailed portion of top view, side view and front views, respectively.

Figure **2A** illustrates a top view of a prior art actuator arm **30** showing head arm **50**, actuator axis **40**, and head slider **60** of Figure **1** with detail region **70** illustrated in Figure **2B**.

15 Figure **2B** illustrates a top view of detail region **70** of Figure **2A**.

Figure **2C** illustrates a side view of part of detail region **70** of Figure **2B** indicating the interconnections **74-80** via various head sliders as found in the prior art. Each of these labeled interconnections includes two pairs of differential signals. One differential signal pair interconnects a read head to a read interface of the disk drive. The other differential
20 signal pair interconnects a write head to a disk drive write interface.

Figure **2D** illustrates a different perspective on Figure **2C**, illustrating that these signal interconnections **74** may be embodied as various forms of cables attached to a head arm, including flex and ribbon cables.

Figure **2E** illustrates an alternative prior art electrical interconnection scheme for **74-80**
25 essentially parallel to head arm **50**. Figure **2E** is typical of prior art uses of flex circuitry to interconnect head sliders and disk read/write interfaces. Four individual traces are

used for the read differential signal pair (**R+**, **R-**) and the write differential signal pair (**W+**, **W-**).

Figure 2F illustrates a typical signal strength situation between a write differential signal pair and a read differential signal pair.

5 All of the known prior art face similar circuit situations, leading to a common problem. The differential signal traces are situated at differing distances from the ground plane, which runs through the head arms. Additionally, the differential signal traces are often not parallel to each other within the pair. These two situations lead differing differential signal pairs to have impedance mismatches, creating significant crosstalk between them.

10 Crosstalk is a function of both the distance between traces D , and the distance from the ground plane H . Crosstalk is proportional to $1/(1 + (D/H)^2)$.

Most importantly, the write differential signal pairs induce crosstalk on the read signal pair. This added noise limits the frequency at which the heads can be sensed and controlled. It also limits the reliability of the disk drive as a whole, reducing its life expectancy. This reduction in life expectancy is a cumulative effect of this noise, heating while the disk drive is operating and cooling when the disk drive is turned off.

Summary of the invention

The invention includes head arms providing head slider electrical interconnection as two or more essentially coplanar, parallel trace pairs near a ground plane to a disk drive read and write interface. These parallel traces use the metallic body of the head arm as a ground plane, insuring that the neighboring pairs of parallel traces used for differential read and write interconnection have essentially matched impedance. This is done through the uniform distance between traces and the uniform height of the traces from the ground plane of the head arm, creating matched impedance line pairs and significantly reducing crosstalk.

The invention includes voice coil actuator arms comprised of at least one of such head arms providing electrical interconnection.

The voice coil actuator arms may further comprise a top head arm using a bottom face for interconnection, at least one interior head arm using both top and bottom face for interconnection and a bottom head arm using the top face for interconnection.

5 The method of manufacturing a voice coil actuator arm using a head arm containing parallel traces near a ground plane made from the metallic infrastructure of the head arm produces voice coil actuators with superior reliability, due to the matched impedance lines providing read/write head interconnection.

10 Such interconnection schemes are cost efficient to manufacture, providing matched impedance line pairs for each of the several read/write heads supported by the actuator arm assembly.

The manufacturing method further includes making these interconnections by at least one of the following: Bridge Flexible Cable (BFC), Flex On Suspension (FOS) and Trace Suspension Assembly (TSA).

15 The invention includes the disk drives made using these voice coil actuator arms. Providing matched impedance lines to read/write heads, reduces noise and improves disk drive reliability. Improved reliability supports increased disk drive life span. Reduced noise improves track density.

These and other advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon reading the following detailed descriptions and studying the various figures of the drawings.

20 Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1A illustrates a typical high prior art capacity disk drive 10 including actuator arm 30 with voice coil 32, actuator axis 40, suspension or head arms 50-58 with slider/head unit 60 placed among the disks;

25 Figure 1B illustrates a typical prior art high capacity disk drive 10 with actuator 20 including actuator arm 30 with voice coil 32, actuator axis 40, head arms 50-56 and slider/head units 60-66 with the disks removed;

Figure 2A illustrates a top view of a prior art actuator arm 30 showing head arm 50, actuator axis 40, and head slider 60 of Figure 1 with detail region 70 illustrated in Figure 2B;

Figure 2B illustrates a top view of detail region 70 of Figure 2A;

- 5 Figure 2C illustrates a side view of part of detail region 70 of Figure 2B indicating the interconnections 74-80 to various head sliders as found in the prior art, interconnections 74 and 76 may provide the differential read signals, interconnections 78 and 80 would then provide the differential write signals;

- 10 Figure 2D illustrates a different perspective on Figure 2C, illustrating that these signal interconnections 74 to 80 may be provided as strips for use in an automated reflow solder system;

Figure 2E illustrates an alternative prior art electrical interconnection scheme for 74-80 essentially parallel to head arm 50;

- 15 Figure 2F illustrates a typical signal strength situation between a write differential signal pair and a read differential signal pair;

Figure 3A illustrates a voice coil actuator containing a head arm 150 in accordance with the invention;

Figure 3B illustrates a cross sectional view of three head arms 150, 152 and 154 through line A-B of Figure 3A; and

- 20 Figure 3C provides a detail of head arm 150 showing a dielectric layer 190 separating traces 174-180 from the ground plane of head arm 150.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Figure 3A illustrates a voice coil actuator containing a head arm 150 in accordance with the invention.

Figure 3B illustrates a cross sectional view of three head arms 150, 152 and 154 through line A-B of Figure 3A. Each head arm contains at least two differential signal pairs through traces 174, 176, 178 and 180, which are coplanar^a, parallel and close to ground planes provided by the metallic infrastructure of each head arm. Note that head arm 152 also includes third and fourth differential signal pairs through traces 182-188, again essentially coplanar, parallel and close to the ground plane of head arm 152.

The head arms 150-154 provide head slider electrical interconnection as two or more essentially coplanar^a, parallel trace pairs 174, 176, 178 and 180 near a ground plane to a disk drive read and write interface. By using the metallic body of the head arm as a ground plane, these parallel trace pairs 174, 176, 178 and 180 insure that parallel trace pairs used for differential read and write interconnection have essentially matched impedance. This is done through the uniform distance between traces and the uniform height of the traces from the ground plane of the head arm, creating matched impedance line pairs and significantly reducing crosstalk.

Note that the invention includes voice coil actuators including at least one of such head arms 150, 152, and/or 154 providing electrical interconnection.

The voice coil actuators 30 may further comprise a top head arm 150 using a bottom face for interconnection, at least one interior head arm 152 using both top and bottom face for interconnection and a bottom head arm 154 using the top face for interconnection.

Figure 3C provides a detail of head arm 150 showing a dielectric layer 190 separating traces 174-180 from the ground plane of head arm 150. As one of skill in the art will recognize, there are a wide variety of material choices for the infrastructure of head arm 150, dielectric layer 190 and traces 174-180.

Note that the use of a predominantly copper alloy for at least the traces 174-180 may be preferred in certain applications. Use of a predominantly aluminum alloy infrastructure may be preferred for head arm 150. Dielectric 190 may preferably be a polyimide material, often used in Flex on Suspension printed circuit production.

Note that an additional parallel, coplanar^a trace tied to ground may be placed between trace pairs to further minimize crosstalk. B

The method of manufacturing includes making a voice coil actuator arm **30** using a head arm **150-154** containing parallel traces near a ground plane made from the metallic infrastructure of the head arm. This method produces voice coil actuator arms **30** with
5 superior reliability, due to the matched impedance lines providing read/write head interconnection.

The method of manufacture includes, but is not limited to, the signal traces being part of a flex circuit manufacturing method. The manufacturing method further includes making
10 these interconnections by at least one of the following: Bridge Flexible Cable (BFC), Flex On Suspension (FOS) and Trace Suspension Assembly (TSA).

Such interconnection schemes are cost efficient to manufacture, providing matched impedance line pairs for each of the several read/write heads supported by the actuator arm assembly.

15 The invention includes the disk drives **10** made using these voice coil actuator arms **30**. Providing matched impedance lines to read/write heads, reduces noise and improves disk drive reliability. Improved reliability supports increased disk drive life span. Reduced noise improves track density.

20 The preceding embodiments have been provided by way of example and are not meant to constrain the scope of the following claims.